FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINE CITIZENS TO BE EVACUATED FROM NICARAGUA

PY140222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 14 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that a Hercules C-130 plane belonging to the Argentine Air Force will leave tomorrow to evacuate 70 Argentine citizens who reside in Nicaragua. Official information indicates that the evacuation will be coordinated from Panama due to the lack of security at Managua airport.

It was also reported that this flight will be made available to comply with a request of the Honduran Government, which is unable to take care of the placement and feeding of 15,000 refugees coming from Nicaragua. For this purpose, the Argentine plane will carry a cargo of approximately 13 tons of medicine, food, clothing and other goods.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OUTLINED

PY131503 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Jun (AFP)--It was emphasized here today that Argentina is about to launch a "formidable" program for the development of energy sources which will allow it to become self-sufficient and export its surplus in the next decade.

The press conference held by Argentine State Under Secretary for Energy Bernardo Bronstein in Paris was attended by representatives of important financial institutions and French enterprises interested in cooperating with this development program by supplying both credits and equipment.

Bronstein stated that the Argentine Government plans to allot hydroelectric power a role which would be more consistent with the resources available in this area.

On the Yacyreta dam, which is to be built jointly with Paraguay, Bronstein reasserted that Argentina "is not responsible at all" for the deadlock in the negotiations, because its attitude toward the development of this project has been "absolutely coherent" at all times.

The official said, however, that "humanity cannot afford to ignore this enormous source of energy," and expressed his conviction that Yacyreta will be implemented in the end.

He added that the Argentine Government has already taken into consideration several alternatives in case the Yacyreta project fails to be completed, such as producing power by means of conventional thermal power plants powered by natural gas.

Bronstein revealed that in the last 18 months Argentina has uncovered natural gas reserves equivalent to the results of 8 years of prospecting, and this gives the country a strong position in negotiations with Paraguay.

Argentina has divided its hydroelectrical program into two long periods between now and the year 2,000, and the overall investment in power production and powerlines amounts to $58 billion.

In response to questions on the country's energy demands during the period he had described, Bronstein indicated that the projects and estimates were made on the basis of 8.3 percent annual growth, "which is compatible with the average annual GDP growth of 5.3 percent."

PERONIST LEADERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PY131454 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1908 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (NA)--In a sharply critical document, Peronist leaders Deolindo Felipe Bittel and Eloy Camus referred to the Argentine foreign policy regarding Yacyreta and attributed the negative results of the negotiations with Paraguay to the fact that "Argentina is internally crippled in its capacity to negotiate."

The Peronist leaders added that "foreign policy always reflects domestic policy, and herein lies the reason for our weakness and our falling behind."

The document then said: "Nothing different could be expected from an economic policy which fosters increased public expenditures and reduced investments in the private sector, thus causing dismay and the stifling of the creativity of Argentine workers and businessmen."

The document entitled "The Case of Yacyreta and the Nation's Destiny" stated that "the national policy engenders social tensions, divisions and a deep demoralization pervading all the popular strata, thus making it impossible to attain a vital, significant and relevant international presence."

Bittel and Camus, vice president and president of the Peronist Party Congress, respectively, add that "the armed forces are confronting a serious problem."

They add: "We will not hold them responsible for an economic and social policy which was not drafted by them but by a small, clearly reactionary group."

The document notes: "But since high-ranking officers are constantly issuing statements in support of this group and the guidelines it has enforced in the country, it is very hard to detach them from this responsibility."

BRIEFS

IAEA AID CALLED INADEQUATE--Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (AFP)--The president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, Adm Carlos Castro Madero, stated here today that Argentina is studying the possibility of refusing the technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The official said that their aid is no longer adequate for the country's needs in the development of nuclear energy. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

VISITING SAUDI MINISTER--Barlcarce, Buenos Aires--A'abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Hasan al ash-Shaykh, minister of agriculture and water of Saudi Arabia, visited the local agricultural research center of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology [INTA] to learn about research work on the handling and improving of animal production. The Saudi minister was accompanied by Jorge Zorreguieta, the Argentine agriculture and livestock secretary; (Enrique Goves), under secretary of agrarian economy; the INTA interventor and other officials. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--The Foreign Ministry yesterday confirmed the report that the minister of foreign affairs of Austria, Willibald Pahr, will visit Argentina from 10-17 September. According to the ministry, his visit will serve "to strengthen the cordial relations" between the two countries. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 9 PY]

RUMORED MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTION DEEMED UNLIKELY

PY132223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz 12 Jun (AFP)--It was noted here today that the Bolivian Armed Forces have given the green light to the two main presidential candidates in the 1 July elections, thus dispelling the last uncertain factor before the elections are held. A series of rumors noted the possibility of a military veto against former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo, both of whom are presidential candidates, for having headed the revolution which on 9 April 1952 led to the dissolution of the armed forces for a period of time.

Both presidential candidates held meetings with the military commanders during which they "held a constructive dialog," according to the official report. After the series of meetings, several military cabinet members visited the military garrisons to explain to the military chiefs and officers the guarantees which both candidates offered the military command if they are elected in the next elections.

There is a general belief here in Bolivia that the winner of the next general elections will be one of the two former presidents, despite the fact that there are eight presidential candidates. The preelection situation seems to be cleared up after a tense atmosphere resulting from the coupist rumors which had to be officially denied by President David Padilla himself. According to what was disclosed to AFP the National Electoral Court will officially request the armed forces to take full responsibility to control and guarantee clean elections. The acceptance of this responsibility by the military command is taken for granted.

All presidential candidates have redoubled their campaign efforts. The election campaign has entered its final stage with all presidential candidates claiming to have the support of the majority of the country. Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton reasserted today the impartiality of the government in the present election campaign.

La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique noted here today that the church formally restricts presidential candidates from using religion in their presidential platforms. This is to avoid any possible strong reaction from the Catholic Church in this regard. According to the polls, the number of undecided people is still high. Election experts have noted that the number of voters in the next elections will surpass 79 percent. All candidates have also reasserted their "deep respect for the freedom of the press, and thus for the constitution," to avoid misunderstanding among the people.

BOLIVIA, MALAYSIA ISSUE STATEMENT ON TIN POLICY

PY140311 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text of Joint Bolivian-Malaysian declaration signed in La Paz]

[Text] We, the mining and metallurgy minister of Bolivia, Gen Jorge Echazu Aguirre, and the primary industries minister of Malaysia, Paul Leong Khee Seong, have studied in detail the problems the tin-mining industries are facing in our two countries.

In view of the fact that tin plays an important role in the economy of our two countries, which jointly produce more than half the world's high-grade tin, we agree that it is necessary to adopt urgent measures for insuring a continuous supply of tin to the world market and for the continued progress of the economic welfare of our two countries.

A problem of particular concern to us is the fact that during the past few years the price scale of the stabilizing reserve of the International Tin Council has not been able to reflect the economic realities of tin production. The minimum price of the stabilizing reserve has been established at a level which is significantly lower than the current production costs of the majority of the producing nations. Thus, this minimum price has not been able to stimulate investment in the production of tin in the understanding that this is how it should be defined.

This situation is the result of the tenacious rejection made by a minority of consumer countries in order to face the economic reality of an era of permanently increasing world costs and when it is necessary to continue to exploit lodes which are continuously decreasing. Therefore, together with other tin-producing countries, we will undertake the strongest effort at the next meeting of the International Tin Council, which will take place in July 1979, to achieve a significant increase in the price scale of the stabilizing reserve.

We also express our concern about the possibility that in the very near future large quantities of tin from the General Services Administration (GSA) will be sold at a time when the price scale of the stabilizing reserve is at a low level and not in accordance with tin production costs. Notwithstanding the fact that any sale of this type must comply with the requirements contained in Article 43 of the Fifth International Tin Agreement, we stress that any such sales at this time and in the foreseeable future cannot but have an unfavorable effect on the world tin market, which is currently suffering a very delicate balance, and therefore result in higher tin prices for the consumer. Any sale of this type will clearly be an obstacle to capital investment in the exploitation and development of new tin production, and it will also create difficulties for the economicies of the producing countries. In this respect, Bolivia strongly opposes any type of sale from noncommercial reserves.

The Fifth International Tin Agreement currently in force will expire in 1981, and the work of drafting the proposed sixth agreement is currently underway. The deficiencies of the current agreement are evident and have resulted in a situation in which the main objective of promoting and defending stable and equitable prices for theproducers and just prices for the consumers has not been fully achieved. We are convinced that it is our duty to undertake any type of effort necessary to overcome these deficiencies in such a way that the sixth agreement will be much better and much more well balanced than the current fifth agreement.

Finally, we are in agreement that a greater solidarity among the producing countries must be demonstrated with the purpose of achieving a stable world market for tin which will equally benefit the economies of the producing and consumer nations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VOWS NO INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PY131724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported here today that Brazil will not participate in military intervention in Nicaragua even if the Organization of American States (OAS) makes a decision to do so.

Bernardo Pericas, Foreign Ministry spokesman, indicated that the Brazilian Government is closely following the events in Nicaragua, but believes that the conflict is free from any foreign intervention which might justify intervention from abroad.

In the meantime, Marco Antonio Kraemer, spokesman of Planalto Palace, again refuted Brazilian Government arms sales to Nicaragua. However, Kraemer indicated that according to data supplied by the Foreign Trade Department of Banco Brazil, Brazilian sports arms, especially hunting rifles, were exported to Nicaragua in 1977.

SAUDI MINISTER STRESSES FRIENDSHIP WITH BRAZIL

PY131448 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[By reporter (Luis Carlos Gertzel)]

[Text] The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department has received a visit from Saudi Arabian Agriculture Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Ibn Al ash-Shaykh, who was interviewed by Radio Bandeirantes on the objectives of his visit to Brazil and on Brazilian-Saudi trade relations. [recorded answer in English indistinct] The minister stated, among other things, that he had come to Brazil at the invitation of his Brazilian counterpart and that his main objective is to reaffirm the friendship which has existed between the two nations for a long time. Therefore, he considers that his visit has great significance for their peoples. Regarding current trade relations between Brazil and Saudi Arabia, the minister said that a commission is being created to deal with this area. He added that Saudi Arabia has great interest in Brazilian technology, especially in the sector of agricultural appliances.

IRAQI ENVOY PREDICTS NEW OIL EMBARGO AGAINST U.S.

PY140144 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 22 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Iraqi Ambassador Zayd Haydar stated yesterday that if possible the Arab countries will impose a new oil embargo on the United States based on the principle that although the price of petroleum is an economic matter, its supply is a political matter, and thus the Arab countries may choose not to supply oil to those countries which they do not regard as friends.

Ambassador Haydar noted that Iraq is the only country which sells oil directly to Brazil, whom it regards as a friend. For instance, he mentioned the fact that although Iraq increased its oil prices yesterday, Brazil is one of the few countries that will not be affected by this decision.

Haydar noted that part of the oil purchased by Brazil from Saudi Arabia is channeled through large companies whom he blamed for the high prices charged on the free market.

He said: Since both Saudi Arabia and Iraq base their prices on the OPEC prices, who is responsible for the current high prices? The large companies.

He noted that the price increase decreed by Ecuador cannot be regarded as the cause for "spot" prices since Ecuador is a small producer compared to the Arab countries.

Haydar reported that Iraq recently increased its production by 110,000 tons. He blamed the large companies for the present oil crisis.

EMBRAER ANNOUNCES MANUFACTURE OF NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT

PY132211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 13 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) announced here today the development of a new military aircraft. The EMBRAER spokesman indicated that the first prototype of this new aircraft will make its first test flights in August.

It is a single engine turboprop aircraft equipped with Pratt-Whitney turbines, has two seats and could be used either for training or air operations since several types of armaments will be installed inside the wings. The first of these aircraft, called the FAB T-27, will be designed for the Brazilian Air Force.

PRESIDENT SAYS POLITICAL PARTIES WILL NOT BE DISBANDED

PY140220 Rio Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] "The disbanding of the existing political parties would be an act of violence, and I will not do it during my government," President Figueiredo said, Deputy Jorge Arbage told congressmen and journalists. Arbage, National Renewal Alliance deputy from Parana, had a meeting which lasted almost half an hour with the chief of government a few days ago.

Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, refused to engage in "polemics with Leonel Brizola" and declined to comment on an interview Brizola gave in Lisbon in which he compared Guimaraes to the late Portuguese Dictator Oliveira Salazar. Brizola then said that the obstinacy of Guimaraes in maintaining the Brazilian Democratic Movement was equivalent to Salazar's refusal to grant independence to Portugal's colonies until they were further developed.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED, MAKE CHARGES OF TORTURE

PY140046 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Porto Alegre--Brothers Jose and Antonio Losada, who had been serving a jail term at the (Mariante) Prison as political prisoners, were released this afternoon. In a statement to the press, the Losada brothers reported that they had been tortured during the 76 days they were at the Department of Political and Social Order. They said the torture sessions were conducted by Officers (Pires) and (Erdelha) under the supervision of Commissioner Pedro Seelig, whom they recognized by his voice despite his mask.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR SHIPBUILDING--London--Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter here yesterday attended the signing of a $250 million loan contract between the National Merchant Marine Superintendency and the Toronto Dominion Bank. The loan is earmarked for the Brazilian shipbuilding program. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 7 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PRESENCE OF WARSHIP OFF NICARAGUA

PY132159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 13 Jun (AFP)--Official spokesmen here today denied the presence of a Chilean warship off the coast of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front stated in a report issued on Tuesday in Geneva that a Chilean ship was bombarding positions occupied by guerrillas fighting the National Guard of President Anastasio Somoza. A Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted that the report "is absolutely false," while the Chilean mass media described the report as "amusing."

PRC TRADE DELEGATION TO ARRIVE SATURDAY

PY132215 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY

[Text] A PRC trade delegation will arrive in Chile next Saturday. The delegation is headed by Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign trade, and is made up of five officials of the ministries of foreign trade and foreign affairs. The head of the PRC delegation will meet with Foreign Minister Herman Cubillos and Economy Minister Roberto Kelly next Monday. The Chilean-PRC Mixed Cooperation Commission will hold its second round of negotiations from Monday through Wednesday. The commission first met in 1973. The agenda for the meetings includes trade and technical cooperation on matters related to soybeans and rice. Officials of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department pointed out that the trade balance favors Chile, which exported products worth $25-$30 million last year and imported $8 million worth of products from the PRC during the same period.

ROK AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH CHILE

PY121548 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Outgoing ROK ambassador Chang Chae-yong has stated that Chilean-ROK trade has increased five-fold in the last 4 years. The diplomat is returning to his country to await a new diplomatic post. The ROK ambassador bade farewell to Chilean Foreign Minister Herman Cubillos and Foreign Ministry Director Javier Illanes. The ambassador said that during his stay in Chile bilateral trade increased by almost five-fold. He added that the trade balance favors Chile. He noted that in addition to the traditional Chilean products such as copper and cellulose, the ROK imports lumber. The ROK sells to Chile, textile products, cars, and electronic equipment.

ROK imports from Chile last year totaled about $50 million while exports amounted to $20 million. The ambassador praised the economic recovery Chile has experienced, noting that on his arrival in 1975 the inflation rate was 350 percent while this year the inflation rate is estimated at 25 percent.

Chang Chae-yong will be replaced by (Fung Chion-doa), present director of the ROK International Affairs Institute.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST LOANS PAID--Santiago, Chile, 12 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chile has paid off a $50 million loan granted by banks from socialist countries of eastern Europe. The credit had been granted to the government of President Salvador Allende in December 1972. In addition, the government of President Augusto Pinochet announced in April the payment of $76.5 million which Chile owed to four Soviet banks operating in Europe. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY]

ROLDOS CALLS FOR SEVERING RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA132216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 12 Jun (AFP)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos issued a firm protest here today against the atrocities that are being committed against the Nicaraguan people and demanded that diplomatic relations with Anastasio Somoza's administration be severed. Roldos, who received his credentials as president-elect today and will be inaugurated on 10 August, voiced his total respect for human rights. He said that, at a time when human beings in Ecuador, America and the world are fighting for freedom and the exercise of human rights, I must state my sternest rejection and condemnation of the atrocities taking place in the fraternal Republic of Nicaragua. Therefore, I believe, he added, that friendship with Nicaragua behooves us to sever relations with Somoza. Roldos added that he believes in upholding human rights and gave assurances that his administration will always be concerned with the defense of those rights.

Ayala Returns from Mission

PA121542 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 12 Jun (AFP)--Jose Ayala Lasso, Ecuadorean foreign relations minister, today returned to Quito after fulfilling a diplomatic mission with his Venezuelan colleague Alberto Zambrano in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Ayala will hold a news conference at noon to report on the results of the mission they carried out as envoys of the Andean Pact. The foreign ministers of the two Andean countries met with the presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Break With Somoza Demanded

PA140137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Members of the Ecuadorean Committee of Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua staged several demonstrations in front of the U.N. offices here to demand that diplomatic relations with Somoza's government be severed immediately. Police dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas. The demonstrations were staged to protest the weak policy which has been followed by our government.

The emotional reaction of the Ecuadorean Committee of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan People has won the support of other groups and organizations which are also demanding that relations with Nicaragua be broken. In addition to the demonstration in front of the U.N. offices in Quito, letters have been sent to the Nicaraguan consul in Ecuador and to the ambassadors of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, explaining certain positions and expressing the determination of the Ecuadorean Committee for Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua to struggle until it obtains an immediate break in relations.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--Quito, 7 Jun (AFP)--Jose Federico Ponce Maritinez, Ecuadorean ambassador to Colombia, has resigned. His resignation was accepted by the Foreign Ministry. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA]

BISHOPS VOICE CONCERN OVER PUBLIC, PRIVATE CORRUPTION

PY132354 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] The Paraguayan bishops yesterday released a pastoral letter in Caacupe entitled "The Improvement of the Nation's Morals" in which, among other things, they said that our country has made some progress toward greater freedom of expression for the citizenry and that relations between church and state have improved. At the same time the bishops voiced concern over public and private corruption and indicated that the bad administration of justice and the excessive tolerance evidenced toward repeated and open violations of the law and the immunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of these violations are especially severe.

The bishops' letter stated that their prior pastoral letter had been published 3 years ago. They recalled that on that occasion they had requested "the end of abuses of power and arbitrary proceedings and a straightforward promotion of human dignity, and that everything necessary to reestablish a respectable and effective judicial branch should be done." They went on to thank God "because our plea has not been in vain: There have been no more mass arrests and almost all prisoners held without trial have been either released or properly tried. The freedom of expression has improved; a growing number of newspapers and radio stations are discussing public affairs and defending people whose rights have been violated. There have been no direct attacks against the church or its ministers, with only a few exceptions, and the church has been able to carry out its apostolic mission with less difficulty.

"Even inthe case of restrictive measures, such as those related to the utilization of foreign personnel in church tasks, it has been possible to reach a more flexible arrangement."

The bishops indicated that their analysis of the current status quo shows that relations with the state have improved. They pointed out that concrete steps have been taken toward a greater freedom of the citizenry, and these positive facts bring them joy.

They also said that there are some fields where the situation has deteriorated. "The most severe and urgent cases are: bad administration of justice and excessive tolerance evidenced toward repeated and open violations of the laws and the immunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of these violations." They added that they had said enough about courts and judges in their prior pastoral letter "and the problem is still awaiting a solution worthy of a civilized people. Today we would like to discuss in depth public and private corruption." Further on they said that "the collapse of moral values directly affects each and every citizen, and a proper solution of this problem requires a change in our personal convictions and a clean-up of our private and public institutions."

The bishops stressed that due to this situation the economic schism between the rich and the poor of our country "is growing all the time; the rich few are becoming richer." The bishops also said that they "have witnessed repeated abuses of power and arrogance, especially in rural areas of the country," and emphasized that these deeds "are always harmful to public peace because their perpetrators are men who wield public power or hold public offices."

YOUTH GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PRISONERS

PY131444 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 11 Jun 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the upcoming anniversary of the Chaco armistice, the Paraguayan Youth for Human Rights group has issued a communique to the national and international public requesting that government authorities free all political prisoners jailed at police facilities. The organization also requested an explanation of the situation and the whereabouts of the prisoners who have disappeared from the jails.

The communique gives special attention to the cases of Virgilio Bareiro and Severo Acosta, under arrest without legal process since 1964. Both citizens are now jailed at the Third Police Precinct.

The communique from the Paraguayan Youth for Human Rights also asks the whereabouts of Carlos Mancuello, Benjamin Ramirez, Carlos Ramirez and Amilcar Ovideo, who were arrested in November 1974. Their fate has been unknown since 24 September 1976, at which time they were under arrest at the Police Investigations Department.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN DONATION RECEIVED--Brazil has donated 18 tons of foodstuffs for Paraguay's flood victims. The donation, delivered in by Brazilian Air Force planes, was received yesterday by the commission which coordinates aid to flood victims. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 10 PY]

GERMAN CEMENT PLANT--The National Economic Coordination Council yesterday authorized a German investment firm to install a cement plant in the area of Vallemi. The new cement plant, which will cost $14 million, will begin operating in a year's time and will be capable of producing 100,000 tons per year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 8 PY]

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS--Public Health and Social Welfare Minister Adan Godoy Jimenez has returned to Paraguay after representing our country at the 32nd World Health Conference in Geneva, Switzerland. Godoy Jimenez yesterday briefed the president on his activities during the conference. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 May 79 p 12 PY]

MINISTER TO BOLIVIA--The minister of public works and communications, Gen Juan Antonio Caceres, left yesterday for Cochabamba, Bolivia, heading the Paraguayan delegation to the ninth meeting of the ministers of public works and transportation of the countries of the southern cone, which will begin on 2 June. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 30 May 79 p 7 PY]

TYPHOID CASES REPORTED--Five cases of typhoid have been detected in 15 days among persons affected by the Paraguay River floods. This could mean a large scale outbreak of the disease in the near future. Doctors here are expressing their concern for the need to hold a massive typhoid vaccination campaign to avoid an epidemic. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 May 79 p 12 PY]

PRESIDENT HAILS SIXTH NONALINED COUNTRIES SUMMIT

FL122342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Statement by Panamanian President Aristides Royo on the importance of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana next September; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] I believe that the mere fact that this nonalined countries conference is being held in Latin America is very important for Latin America. Our countries should take advantage of this event. Both the countries of Latin America which are members of the nonalined movement and those which are observers, and even those which are not members, should send high-level delegations to Havana to learn firsthand about the operation, purposes and main objectives of the nonalined movement.

The fact that this conference is taking place on American soil also justifies that the Latin American countries make a number of proposals, to use the gathering to their advantage. These could be proposals of an economic or political nature. They could be proposals dealing with continental solidarity between Latin American countries. Within the framework of the conference, I believe that a number of proposals of Latin American interest could be brought up effectively.

Concretely, I believe that attending countries which are members of the nonalined movement should encourage those which are not to join the conference and attend the proceedings. Even those countries which have no diplomatic relations with Cuba but which, in one way or another, feel that they are linked to the nonalined movement should be represented, and feel as part of Latin America, as part of the world, a world which in our judgment is well represented in that nonalined movement, to which Panama belongs.

Foreign Minister's Statement

PA071507 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jun 79 pp 1, 34 PA

[5 June statement by Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos on the policy of nonalinement]

[Text] On the occasion of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo and the coming summit meeting of the nonalined nations in Havana, Panama feels it is timely to point out the importance the Panamanian Government places on the need for the nonalined movement--born at the initiative of the chiefs of government not allied to any bloc--to strengthen its independence by every means and continue firmly developing the policy of nonalinement as the best method to find positive solutions to the problems of the contemporary world.

As a result, Panama supports the efforts being carried out in line with the 15th Belgrade Conference to promote the means of reinforcing unity, solidarity and cooperation between nonalined countries based on the principles of nonalinement and to improve the functioning and adoption of decisions of the movement of nonalined countries. Under these circumstances the Panamanian Government reaffirms its determined support for the following principles:

1. Each nation should resolve the problems of its political, economic, social and cultural system according to its own conditions, needs and capacity.

2. All attempts to impose from the outside and by force any social or political system upon a country, constitute a direct threat to world peace.

3. The policy of nonalinement is founded upon the categorical rejection of bloc policies, military alliances and all policies aimed at dividing the world into areas of domination and influence.

4. World peace should be maintained and a just solution to the crises and conflicts of diverse regions should be reached on the basis of full respect for the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the policy of nonalinement as the most effective means to contribute to the lessening of tensions throughout the world and among world powers.

Panama's support for the policy of nonalinement is based on the understanding that the movement of nonalined countries is an independent international factor which inspires people and countries in their struggle to establish a new system of international relations based on independence, equality and justice.

Consequently, the Panamanian Government will urge the sixth summit conference of nonalined nations to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September 1979, which will be attended by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, to maintain and strengthen the political platform and the specific programs for joint action by nonalined nations in keeping with the agreements reached at the summit conferences of Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algeria and Colombo.

In a continuation of the preceding conferences and with the purpose of preserving intact the essential character of nonalinement, Panama's policy during the upcoming summit will be tailored according to the following principles and basic objectives of nonalinement:

A) The achievement of peace based on the universal application of the principles of active peaceful coexistence;

B) National independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the free social development of all nations;

C) Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the right to self-determination and independence of all people subject to colonial and foreign domination, and the suppression of foreign occupation;

D) The struggle against imperialism, col lalism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of expansionism and hegemony;

E) Elimination of the world's division into opposing political and military alliances;

F) The withdrawal of foreign armed forces;

G) The rejection of obsolete doctrine such as spheres of influence and balance of terror;

H) Noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries;

I) Nonintervention;

J) The inviolability of legally established borders;

K) The rejection of the acquisition of territories by war or occupation;

L) The peaceful solution to conflicts;

M) The establishment of a new international economic order and the development of international cooperation based on equality.

In conclusion, Panama wishes to invite the attention of the nonalined countries, whose solidarity and support have been repeatedly expressed in its favor in international forums, to keep under continuous observation the process of implementing the 1977 Panama Canal treaties known as the Torrijos-Carter treaties, since legislation for this purpose is being discussed in the U.S. Congress presently, and bills have been presented which, if approved, would violate the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Panama, 5 June 1979. Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Foreign Minister.

VENEZUELAN MINES MINISTER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS OIL SUPPLY

PA130324 Panama City Ilevisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Venezuela's Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti arrived in our country at noon today in order to participate in preliminary studies on the supply of Venezuelan crude to Panama beginning in January 1980. The Venezuelan minister visited the Presidential Palace this afternoon amid a special cabinet meeting convoked by President Royo. TV-2 interviewed the minister upon his arrival at Tocumen.

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr. Calderon Berti, in view of the way in which OPEC has handled the oil situation over the past few months, will Venezuela be capable of using preferential oil prices in cases such as Panama, for example? Would not this be breaking away from OPEC policy?

[Answer] On this visit to Panama, my first visit as Venezuela's energy and mines minister, I have come to make a general study of the Panamanian energy situation and particularly to listen to the Panamanian authorities, who will tell me about the situation being experienced in the country regarding the supply of hydrocarbons so that we may develop future cooperation programs between Venezuela and Panama based on what is learned during this visit. As you know, OPEC has a definite policy regarding the prices of hydrocarbons. We do not give differential prices to anybody because this may cause certain difficulties which may harm the unity of the organization, but at the same time OPEC, as an organization, and the member countries, on their own, have mechanisms to render financial cooperation to other countries.

[Question] Regarding financial cooperation, will this be one of the topics to be discussed with the Panamanian Government?

[Answer] I will inform the Panamanian Government about the idea that the Venezuelan Government will present at the upcoming meeting of OPEC oil ministers which will be held in Geneva on 26 June. At that meeting, Venezuela will propose the replenishment of the OPEC special fund by $800 million. As you know, OPEC has a fund which was created with two contributions of $800 million each. So far, $1.6 billion has been contributed. These funds have been used to finance projects in developing countries. Financing has been given to countries to remedy problems in their balance of payments deficits, and $1.4 million has been channelled through international cooperation funds. We believe that this idea will be backed by the rest of the OPEC member countries.

As you know, I have just paid an extended visit to OPEC member countries. I visited eight OPEC member countries. I am coming from Ecuador now. I have been discussing this situation with my colleagues and I believe that we will get the support of all of them in order to replenish the funds by $800 million. The most important thing concerning Latin America is that we will also propose the elimination of the prerequisites or conditions demanded from the countries so that they may receive financing or contributions through this fund.

[Question] Finally Mr. Minister, when we speak about future supply for Panama, when will this become effective?

[Answer] As you know, we currently have signed marketing agreements and they all expire at the end of the year. These talks which I plan to hold with the Panamanian Government are precisely to discuss the possibility that Venezuela may have to supply additional crude to Panama in the future, beginning in January 1980. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT VISITING SPAIN; PURPOSE NOT DISCLOSED

PA130315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] In Panama, TV-2 was able to establish today that Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella is currently in Madrid on a trip, the objectives of which have not been officially revealed. It is said that he will remain in Spain until next weekend, when he will return to Panama.

PRD ASKS FOR UNITY IN FACE OF CANAL ISSUE

PA112220 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 30 PA

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party and signed by Party Secretary General Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, entitled: "In the Face of New Dangers, Unity to Advance", date not given]

[Text] The most backward sectors in North American political life, represented by their spokesmen in the U.S. Congress, seek to mock and compromise the Panamanian people's conquests in the laws implementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties. In the name of democracy, sectors of the U.S. Congress, allied with dark interests, seek to tie the Nicaraguan people's struggle to liberate themselves from the Somozist tyranny with the fate of the canal treaties. In the name of those same interests, efforts are made to confuse the nation's public opinion by distorting the true nature of our people's nationalistic cause to make it appear connected with or promoted by "communists," a claim which is deceitful and outdated.

Our country should get ready to denounce to the OAS the U.S. Government's apparent incapability to meet the commitments made by the U.S. chief executive and the Panamanian people. A guideline in this regard was outlined by Gen Omar Torrijos 15 months ago, when the U.S. Senate discussed the introduction of evil-intentioned amendments to the treaties, when he warned President Carter that: "Any reservation which injures national dignity, which distorts or changes the treaty's objectives or which is directed at obstructing the effective exercise of Panamanian sovereignty over all its territory, the handing over of the canal and the military evacuation on 31 December 1999 will be unacceptable to Panama." These words are still completely in force.

The Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] is fully aware of the domestic problems in our country, many of them linked to the international economic situation and which weigh heavily upon our families' budgets, but our party, rooted as it is in the essence of our Panamanian character, knows that it is necessary to set the interests of sovereignty and national dignity before particular and domestic considerations since, as General Torrijos points out, "without sovereignty other virtues are petty."

The PRD is conscious of the fact that it is necessary to give attention to the country's great internal problems as an indispensable condition to secure an atmosphere of public tranquility that will contribute decisively to Panama's social and economic development. But it also knows that the solutions must be in line with our country's true economic situation so as not to give demagogic or palliative solutions that will only serve to disguise our country's true condition. And that is not our way of doing things or our philosophy, simply because we are not an electioneering party but an organization for the present and the future. As a result, we ask our people, all the political forces which are interested in strengthening the nation's independence and sovereignty, to understand that today more than ever domestic confrontations which may present themselves as a result of internal situations should never weaken the necessary patriotic unity of all Panamanians until we enter the Canal Zone on October of this year.

[Signed] Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, secretary general, Democratic Revolutionary Party

BUSINESSMEN DENOUNCE U.S. TREATY OPPONENTS

PA091424 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 9 Jun 79 pp 1, A-7 PA

[Text of open letter to the people of the United States issued by the National Council of Private Enterprises of Panama--date not given]

[Text] What is happening to the American people's sense of fair play?

Open letter to the people of the United States.

The United States entered into a covenant--a formal, solemn and binding agreement--with the Republic of Panama through the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty. When the President of the United States ratified it in 1978, with the consent of the Senate, the entire world took it for granted that the United States pledged its national honor to the fulfillment of that covenant.

Now, with the treaty about to become effective on October 1, implementing legislation conceived to render inoperative major provisions of the treaty, awaits action in the House of Representatives. This legislation was introduced by treaty opponents who would rather sow winds than reap the fruits of fair play.

Is the tradition of justice of the United States to be voided by making it appear to a disbelieving world that the American people, through their representatives, would disown an international covenant using the subterfuge of domestic legislation? Could it be that the backers of these bills feel that the American people's sense of fair play has disappeared?

The answers lie with the American people themselves.

We and the world trust they and their representatives will choose the course of righteousness and uphold the American example of honor and fair play by denying this legislation and enacting a law in keeping with the true meaning of the treaty.

We are men who abide by the principles of private enterprise, of deep democratic conviction, and we stand for those ideals because we believe this is the only way to bring about peaceful coexistence among free men through the world.

National Council of Private Enterprises of Panama:

Panama's Banking Association.
Panama's Fisheries Association.
Panama's Insurers Association.
Panama's Executives Association.
Panama's Chamber of Commerce.
Panama's Industrial Development Bank.
Panama's Grocery Merchants Association.
Panama's Association of Credit Institutions.
Panama's Real Estate Brokers Association.
Panama's Contractors Associations.
Panama's Real Estate Owners Association.
Panama's Industrials Association.

PST LEADER CRITICIZES POLITICAL PARTIES

PA082038 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Hector Manuel Endara, member of the Directorate of the Panamanian Workers Socialist Party, conducted by Ovin Julio Miller; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We would like to know what the opinion of the Workers Socialist Party [PST] is with regard to the National Opposition Front [FRENO] and the Democratic Revolutionary Party-Broad Front Party [PRD-FRAMPO], as you have classified it in your political nomenclature.

[Answer] As we have publicly said in newspapers and on radio stations, FRENO, the PRD-FRAMPO and the Liberal Party, which is also part of these organizations, are all basically capitalist parties. These are parties of rich men. When we talk about the PRD, we add a dash and FRAMPO, many persons have asked why? When we hold meetings with workers and peasants, the first question that comes up is who is going to be the PST's presidential candidate. Our reply is: Before we answer that question, tell us who will be the PRD's and FRAMPO's presidential candidate, and that of FRENO and the Liberal Party. They immediately tell us that the PRD's and FRAMPO's presidential candidate is Torrijos. All our comrades know that Torrijos is the political leader of the PRD and FRAMPO.

When the registration of political parties started, the government had a big problem because there was only one political party, the government's party, the PRD. This led to the creation of FRAMPO--this the people know--for the purpose of having an opposition party, a true opposition party which made some criticisms, many of them very superficial. That has been the situation so far. FRAMPO has never said that the canal treaties are bad, nor that the main enemy of the Panamanian working classes is this government of hunger. FRAMPO has never said this. All it has said is that the PRD has been forcing the people to register in its ranks and that if you work in the Education Ministry, you have to register in the PRD. This is something everybody knows. These have been FRAMPO's criticisms against the PRD.

Let us take the Liberal Party, a party of bosses, a party of rich men which is participating in the registration process. The members of the Liberal Party have been going everywhere claiming to be the opposition and promising that their party will solve the problem of hunger faced by Panamanian workers. They are saying this everywhere. We have a situation in which we go to a house and the Liberal Party has already been there, saying that it is the opposition. But we want to ask the Liberals, and I wish they would answer us. Since 1903, when the so-called republic was founded, what party has been in power the most up to our days? We say the Liberal Party. During all the time the Liberals have been in power there has been the same hunger, the same huts with identical problems and all our children full of worms. Therefore, I must say that the Liberals have not been able to solve our problems and I am sure they will never be able to. Those are the Liberals.

Regarding the National Opposition Front, the much talked about FRENO, we also question its opposition because in FRENO there are parties which have been in power. FRENO has a backbone which is the Panamenist Party. We do recognize that large numbers of our peasants see the Panamenist Party as an alternative. We say it cannot be because the party has ties, like every party, but the ties of Panamenism are with the landowners and factory owners who are members of the party. Therefore, when the peasants in that party start demanding that the cost of living be reduced or that the land be distributed among those who work it, the strong interests of the coffee growers cannot and will not meet those demands.

ARNULFO ARIAS RETURNS FROM U.S., HEALTH VIEWED

PA081946 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jun 79 p 1 PA

[Text] Arnulfo Arias, former president of the republic and leader of the Panamenist Party, returned to the country last night from the United States. Sources close to Arias told this newspaper that the well-known leader had been given medical attention there because of retina problems with his eyes. Arias will go to Chiriqui Province where, we understand, he will spend several days in absolute rest. Spokesmen for the Panamenist Party have not informed us if he will be operated on immediately. Different circles in Panama City had been speculating about the reason for his trip to the United States.

TAXI DRIVERS STAGE STRIKE, DISRUPT TRAFFIC

PA121231 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Various avenues in Panama City were blocked at noon today due to an almost 3-hour strike staged by members of the taxi drivers union. The measure was adopted to protest the recent fuel price increase announced by the national government. The taxi drivers are demanding an increase in fares. At Balboa and Federico Boyd avenues a group of citizens identified with the National Opposition Front [FRENO] joined the taxi drivers' strike and urged passers-by to participate. Meanwhile, National Guard members tried to tow certain vehicles which were obstructing traffic. The National Guard's work was obstructed by a group of citizens who, instigated by known political leaders, sat in the middle of the street shouting political slogans.

National Guard officers talked with the demonstrators, urging them to use the sidewalks and permit the free flow of traffic. The National Guard request was rejected by the demonstrators, who continued to block the avenue. This obliged the National Guard to throw several teargas bombs to clear the way and reestablish the free flow of traffic.

Disruptions of all activities in the metropolitan area were caused since noon by the interruption of automobile traffic as a result of the action taken by taxi drivers. The public and private schools were also affected by the strike by the taxi drivers, who demanded the presence of high-ranking officials to discuss the gasoline price increase. Many government offices did not begin working until after 1500 due to disruption of transportation.

Further Details

PA121617 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 12 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 PA

[Text] Thousands of Panamanians, including school children, either walked home from work and school and went about their business on foot yesterday as taxi drivers and some bus chauffeurs blocked several of Panama City's main intersections. After more than 4 hours, during which intersections leading into and out of the city remained jammed, cars overheated and impatient drivers caused some minor accidents, National Guard tow trucks began towing away some of the vehicles parked across the blocked intersections. Several vehicles were burned when students and other dissidents joined the protest over the increase in gasoline prices and failure of the government to approve an increase in taxi and bus fares.

Rocks were thrown at vehicles in some areas along upper Central Avenue and Via Espana and National Guard troops used teargas to disperse the groups seeking to create disturbances. Some of the stores along Central Avenue either closed their doors completely, giving employees the afternoon off, or kept them partially shuttered. The protest began at noon and caught hundreds of persons unaware although there had been some warning on morning radio newscasts.

In addition to parked vehicles across intersections, in some areas planks, garbage cans and debris were strewn across streets to block the passage of vehicles. These were cleared away after some time by members of the National Guard. Spokesmen for the strikers said they are demanding a cut in the recently-increased gasoline prices, elimination of the five-percent sales tax and a general cut in the price of food staples. The sales tax is charged on all items except food and medicines. While increasing the price of gasoline last week, the government of President Aristides Royo also ordered a freeze on food prices.

Getting from one end of the city was impossible for over two hours. Those main highways that were cleared by the National Guard were then jammed with vehicles. Bus stops were overcrowded with people who live in the outskirts, others settled for walking. Evening classes at the Panama University were suspended when the National Guard started lobbing teargas cannisters into the grounds after some students started throwing rocks at them.

The whole city was in a state of excitement and frustration as a result of the attitude adopted by the taxi and bus drivers and others who joined the protest. This was the second traffic tie-up by taxi and bus drivers. Last Friday, the first day of the new gasoline prices, they staged a one-hour street blockage that ended with little or no incidents. A delegation of the disgruntled drivers met with President Aristides Royo yesterday and agreed that they would wait until after Wednesday, when Royo would meet with the minister of commerce and industries on their demands.

CANAL WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE OVER IMPLEMENTATION LAWS

PA120320 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] The main leaders of the groups of workers and professionals who are directly involved in the operation of the Panama Canal this afternoon decided to hold a 24-hour strike against the canal operations if the U.S. House of Representatives does not approve the legislation to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The meeting was attended by Captain Norman Warner, President of the Association of Pilots of the Panama Canal; Captain (Folner), of the Associations of Captains and Tugboat Operators; Rene (Lienkahi), vice president of the National Maritime Union [NMU]; Ed Gadskin, regional director of the NMU; and (Guido Deckio), representative of the NMU in Panama. Representatives of the unions of Canal Zone workers also participated in the meeting. The NMU has about 7,000 Panamanian members and the rest of the workers belong to various U.S. unions. The participants in the meeting decided to send a message to the U.S. State Department, the AFL-CIO and representative [name indistinct] who will take the message to the House of Representatives.

TRANSPORTERS' STRIKE CONTINUES, LEADERS ARRESTED

PA122247 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] This morning, the headquarters of the National Union of Transportation Workers [Central Nacional de Trabajadores de Transporte--CNTT] located behind the Artes y Oficios High School, remained closed and under guard after being cleared last night by the National Guard. According to taxi drivers who met this morning at the Branca Plaza Hotel, the National Guard raided the union headquarters, destroyed some taxis and arrested 43 transport workers. It must be recalled that the transporters staged a strike yesterday afternoon which caused violence until late evening and disrupted the movement of vehicles in the capital.

The strike which began yesterday is still underway and there is little or no movement of buses. On the other hand, at 0800 all transportation federations and unions met with their leadership, led by Naheli Herrera, in the Branca Plaza Hotel to voice their complaints and discuss the continuation of the strike. The workers, who have gathered in a permanent assembly, announced that they will remain there until civil authorities come to speak with them, but that as a prior condition they demand the release of their colleagues who have been arrested and the return of the union headquarters. During the meeting, it was announced that the workers had received telephone calls from the presidency proposing talks with their leadership, but that they would wait until their colleagues are released and until the authorities approach the rank-and-file to hear their proposals.

For their part, spokesmen for the National Guard said that the institution had decided to fence in the union's offices and the taxi and bus parking lots as a preventive measure. The National Guard spokesman said: We were informed that the strike by taxis and buses was suspended in order that yesterday's blockade might be repeated. It is our obligation to maintain free and orderly traffic. During yesterday's blockade, thousands of citizens were obliged to walk to their destination. Banks and businesses were paralyzed. Funerals were stopped and, sadly, an old man died in an ambulance which was attempting to take him to the Social Security Hospital.

Sources close to the Justice Department said this morning that the 43 persons arrested for yesterday's disturbances had been sentenced to 60 days in jail. A source indicated that among those arrested is transportation leader Antonio Ferrer. The National Government has appointed a negotiating committee to search for a solution to the crisis affecting mass transportation.

The committee is headed by Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada and includes presidential advisers Eligio Salas and Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez. For the time being, the transporters and the executive are meeting separately to consider the points of negotiation.

DISRUPTIONS VIEWED AS BID TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT

PA131649 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The dozens of calls received by our program "Sobre El Terreno" this morning show that the community repudiated the so-called protest by the transportation sectors and most particularly the acts of violence that have taken place in various areas of the city. Listeners from all over the country agreed in stressing the incoherence of the promoters of the movement and their great irresponsibility in leaving the movement almost completely in the hands of politicians, who went so far as to incite ultraleftist student groups into stoning and attacking buses, private automobiles and official cars, jeopardizing the people's safety without regard for their age or physical condition.

The prolonged, irresponsible actions of the movement caused one of the biggest traffic jams the country can remember. Amid this collapse in transportation, the community witnessed how vehicles were overturned and set on fire, how minors were close to suffocation and panic, and how anxiety spread among students and persons participating in funeral processions. On a particularly hot day, thousands of Panama City residents had to walk dozens of blocks from work or schools to their homes, many of which are very far from the metropolitan area.

Apparently, the objective of the movement's organizers was not so much to protest over the increase in gasoline prices but to create a huge problem for the government, showing no regard for the children en route to or leaving school, the elderly or the thousands of Panamanians who had to find transportation home. Most Panamanians of differing origin or social station who contacted Radio Libertad yesterday that it is not the drivers who are mostly affected but the middle income sectors and that although these middle-income sectors realize that they must bear the increased costs, they also know that a disruption of public peace or a further worsening of the country's economic situation must not be risked, as was the case yesterday.

As far as the political sectors--that is, the ultraleftist students combined with the so-called democratic or independent groups and other sectors--are concerned, these mini-insurrections are nothing but attempts to destabilize the process and to size up their forces with those of the government for future action. It was not by chance that small but well-organized groups were on the streets yesterday. It was not by chance either that this minimutiny took place a few hours before the U.S. House of Representatives was scheduled to examine the bills for implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties or before Somoza stepped up his attacks on Panama.

Let it be well known that the government is not happy about having to increase the price of staples regardless of how small the increase may be, not only for reasons of popularity but also because this government represents a process whose fundamental principles are national independence and social justice. However, what the government indeed [word indistinct] is to leave the community in the hands of irresponsible persons and people who care nothing about anything or anybody so long as they can achieve their selfish, personal aims. Yesterday's events must not be repeated.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING $10 MILLION BRIBE

PA132205 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Some 20 guerrillas of the international communist brigades captured [words indistinct] by the public security forces have [words indistinct] for Rodrigo Carazo Odio's regime. Reports from San Jose said today that representatives of Fidel Castro, Omar Torrijos and the Soviet Embassy in San Jose today demanded the mercenaries' release so they can regroup and return to the northern border where they can infiltrate Nicaraguan territory.

Sandino-communist spokesmen are organizing demonstrations in San Jose to demand the dropping of all charges against their friends in the international brigade, who were captured in Alajuelita, so they can resume their Marxist penetration of Central America.

Everyone in Costa Rica knows that Carazo Odio does not know what to do. In the first place, the OAS observers mission demands Costa Rica's nonintervention in Nicaraguan domestic affairs. Secondly, the Castro-communist mobs are demanding that Carazo Odio comply with the contract to lease Costa Rican territory to the communist international brigades so they can use it to launch an invasion of Nicaragua. Carazo Odio has two alternatives. He must return the $10 million which Carlos Andres Perez deposited in his name in Switzerland to pay for the use of Costa Rican territory for the invasion, or he must deport the captured guerrillas and avoid problems with the OAS.

Carazo Odio, who did not hesitate to turn his country into a motel, will have to solve this problem within the next 24 hours. Otherwise, the possibility of a coup d'etat against his regime, which sorely tempts Jose Figueres, [former Costa Rican president] and which has made Security Minister Echeverria so nervous that he shakes, could become a reality.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALDERON TO VISIT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL140123 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Costa Rican foreign minister will arrive in the Dominican Republic tomorrow on an official 4-day visit. Lic Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier will be met at Las Americas international airport by his Dominican counterpart, Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes. The Costa Rican foreign minister will arrive at noon.

HONDURAS

CIA PLANE HEADED FOR MANAGUA LANDS IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA140519 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0304 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention Honduran Committee of Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua, attention brother country of Honduras: A CIA plane loaded with war materiel, which could not land in Managua, has landed in San Pedro Sula where an attempt will be made to send the cargo to Anastasio Somoza. It is a [word indistinct] plane of the air charter company licensed [words indistinct] from Lisbon, Portugal.

The cargo was sent by [name indistinct] from Lisbon and is consigned to the supply department of the Presidential Palace in Managua.

The cargo contains 25,000 pounds of war materiel. The plane landed in San Pedro Sula because it could not land at Las Mercedes international airport due to its seriously damaged runways. Radio Sandino, the official voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, urges the Honduran people--in a gesture of solidarity with the cause of the Nicaraguan people--to prevent the Honduran Government from delivering the cargo to Somoza. Nicaragua is at war! Death to Somozism!

CHIEF OF STATE DECLARES NEUTRALITY IN NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA131733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran chief of government Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia said today, Tuesday, that his country will pursue a policy of neutrality with regard to the present political and military crisis in Nicaragua. In statements to ACAN-EFE, the Honduran chief of government said: "We have been and we remain removed from the internal problems being faced by Nicaraguans, exercising a policy of respect for the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of another state."

General Paz Garcia, who heads the military triumvirate which has governed Honduras since mid-1978, said that he is "very concerned" over the bloody civil war taking place in neighboring Nicaragua, where the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) is intensifying its general offensive to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. "What is occurring in Nicaragua is sad, because innocent people are suffering. The civilian population is being seriously affected by the fighting," said the Honduran chief of state, who was accompanied by Col Amilcar Zelaya, another member of the governing junta.

General Paz Garcia, who for the first time outlined to a newsman the Honduran Government's present position on the Sandinists' great offensive which began 11 days ago, emphatically maintained that "we will not intervene in Nicaragua."

The Honduran chief of state denied a report attributed to Sandinist information media that the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras might intervene in the Nicaraguan war to prop up Somoza's regime. "As far as Honduras is concerned, I can guarantee that we will remain neutral," he said.

General Paz Garcia estimated that in the past few days Honduras has received some 30,000 Nicaraguan refugees, who fled across the border because of the intensive fighting between Sandinists and Somozists. "Some come as refugees and others as tourists. We have received and protected them all for humanitarian reasons," the chief of state said. The Honduran chief of state admitted that the aid given to the Nicaraguan refugees places a burden on his country. However, he said that the International Red Cross and the OAS are helping Honduras to deal with the situation.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA DESCRIBES SITUATION AS WORSE THAN 1972 EARTHQUAKE

PA140334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Jun (AFP)--In an unannounced message broadcast here today over radio and television stations at approximately 2030, President Anastasio Somoza conceded that Nicaragua is experiencing a situation worse than the 1972 earthquake.

In a dramatic speech, General Somoza called on the people to remain calm in the face of the serious food shortages which are affecting them. "Do not force me to apply the law," he said in an evident reference to the indiscriminate application of the existing martial law by the army, which permits soldiers to shoot looters.

Somoza reaffirmed that powerful weapons capable of causing great damage have been brought into Managua as well as other Nicaraguan cities by foreign governments. For the first time since the Nicaraguan civil war began last September, the president publicly deplored the fact that the Nicaraguan people have been unable to solve their problems peacefully. We never thought, he added, that there would be so much disorder and looting in Managua.

General Somoza also announced that beginning Thursday, the Cabinet will supervise food distribution at places which are not barricaded and where there is room to distribute the food that is on hand. For most observers, this announcement indicated that the National Guard does not have complete control of Managua. After stating that he felt sorry for what is happening, General Somoza admitted that it has become difficult to obtain food for the Nicaraguan people.

It was said in Managua that this message was made at a time when reports were circulating that the National Guard garrisons in Leon and Matagalpa in the east and north respectively, appeared to be on the verge of falling to the Sandinists. Elsewhere, rebel groups are operating freely, approximately 20 km east of Managua, where they have occupied two small towns, Ticuantepe and Lindiri. Finally, at the end of a relatively calm day from a military viewpoint, fighting again intensified in Managua as night fell.

KIDNAPED GUATEMALAN COLONEL TO BE TURNED OVER TO RED CROSS

PA111840 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1506 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jun (LATIN)--Nicaraguan priest and poet Ernesto Cardenal today told a local radio station that Guatemalan Col Ruben Castaneda, who was kidnaped by Sandinist guerrillas, will be turned over to the International Red Cross. According to Cardenal, the officer, a military attache at his country's embassy in Managua, and some 30 national guardsmen who were captured last week by the guerrillas, will be turned over to a Red Cross committee which the Sandinist Front has asked to be formed. Cardenal made these statements in San Jose, Costa Rica, while being interviewed on the phone by a Guatemalan radio station. During the interview, Cardenal asked for the Guatemalan people's solidarity with the Sandinists, who are fighting President Anastasio Somoza's government.

Castaneda, 46, was kidnaped by the Sandinists on 5 June near the city of Leon, while returning to Managua from Guatemala.

Asks Somoza To Leave Office

PA132326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2134 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemalan Colonel Oscar Castaneda, who is being held by the Sandinists in Managua, has sent the following letter to Somoza asking him to relinquish power.

Gen Anastasio Somoza, Managua, Nicaragua:

I am writing this letter because I feel it reflects the reality of what is occurring in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people do not want you anymore. They do not respect you.

I believe they do not need you. That is why I believe the time has come for you to realize what is occurring in your country. For the love of your people and your land, you should examine your conscience, think about this deeply and try to make your own decision. I am sure that your conscience will tell you that the government should stop fighting and that you should allow some of the many talented persons with new ideas to take over. You should give them that opportunity. If things go badly, it will not be your responsibility. History will decide everything. Forget your desire for power. Remember that many of your compatriots are outside Nicaragua but want to return. You should give them that opportunity. Remember that 2.5 million Nicaraguans want the complete freedom of their fatherland.

General Somoza, analyze the situation. Do you not think that there has been too much bloodshed? For the sake of your family, guarantee their physical security by abandoning power and going to where you can give them protection. If you do not do so, your hours are numbered. Withdraw while there is still time and [words indistinct]. If you do not do so now, it might be too late when you do decide.

General Somoza, listen to me, listen to my advice and change your mind. You can prevent more of this unjust bloodshed. I am certain that if you think about this you will be convinced. Remember that the dead do not come only from one side and that bullets do not always hit their targets; you can prevent many graves in the cemetary. It is better late than never. Do not enclose yourself in the circle that has turned you into [word indistinct]. Think of others as a reasonable man and not as someone who is superior to everyone. Think about the majority of the people.

You must realize that, because I am a Guatemalan accredited before your government, I am being held prisoner as a result of the rivalry [words indistinct]. If this were not so, I would not have problems with people I do not know but whom I know to be authentic Nicaraguans, determined to struggle until they achieve their goal.

Remember, General Somoza, that your family has been in power for 45 years. You do not need anything. Withdraw. Do not permit any more sacrifices because of your useless endeavor. Your attitude is disgraceful. Your position is no longer firm and [word indistinct] as many years ago.

11 June 1979.

Oscar Ruben Castaneda Castaneda, infantry colonel, diplomat, (?member of the Guatemalan staff).

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

[Editorial Report WA/PA] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1228 GMT on 12 Jun reports that "small insurrectional outbreaks in the capital's western section have been quelled and authorities are in control of that area." Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1445 GMT on 12 Jun confirms a temporary cessation in the fighting between the Nicaraguan National Guard and the Sandinist guerrillas throughout the city of Managua. "Contrary to what was 'greatly feared,' there was no fierce fighting in this capital. Last night and early this morning [11-12 Jun], only isolated shots and sporadic machinegun bursts were heard." Despite the relative calm, there are reports of looting in several sectors of the city. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1449 GMT on 12 Jun broadcasts information on the "massive exodus" of Nicaraguans from Managua. "It is believed that about 5,000 persons left." The same broadcast also indicates that the National Guard has requested reinforcements "from headquarters on the Atlantic coast and from San Carlos, close to the Costa Rican border."

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1922 GMT on 12 Jun reports that "the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front is ordering all of its columns fighting in Nicaraguan territory to advance on Managua." Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1411 GMT on 13 Jun reports the government announcement that the National Guard "has restored order in all the areas [of the capital] in which it has been active." Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2048 GMT on 13 Jun reports further that the National Guard is engaging in "mopping-up operations in residential zones and districts" in several sectors of Managua. Residents are further being advised to "take cover in order not to hinder" these operations.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2110 GMT on 13 Jun reports that "the Las Americas sectors 1, 2 and 3 are being bombed by National Guard planes with heavy casualties reported among the civilian population." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 2315 GMT on 13 Jun reports efforts by the National Guard to cut "highways leading into Managua from the rest of the country...to deny Sandinist guerrillas access to the city." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 2318 GMT on 13 Jun reports the outbreak of large fires in Managua, particularly in the western and southeastern sections, and "continuous fighting" in the area has prevented firemen from bringing them under control. Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 0300 GMT on 14 Jun broadcasts that Sandinist guerrillas in Managua are reinforced by "more than 10,000 popular combatants."

Paris AFP in Spanish at 1702 GMT on 12 Jun reports that the FSLN is using "surface-to-surface rockets to attack the military sector of Managua International Airport." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1706 GMT on 12 Jun reports that, according to the FSLN, a Nicaraguan Air Force pilot "is bombing the Las Mercedes International Airport." Paris AFP in Spanish at 0118 GMT on 13 Jun reports that the "Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua is being besieged by Sandinist guerrillas," according to "well-informed sources." Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0332 GMT on 13 Jun carries the government denial of any guerrilla air assault on Las Mercedes International Airport. Paris AFP in Spanish at 1733 GMT on 13 Jun reports the opening of the "access route to the Las Mercedes International Airport for the first time since the fighting began with the Sandinist guerrillas."

Managua Estacion X in Spanish at 0417 GMT on 13 Jun reports from Chinandega, "everything in that department is completely in order."

Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 0300 GMT on 13 Jun carries an FSLN message to the Pablo (?Murgas) Brigade to advance toward Matagalpa.

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 13 Jun reports that "police headquarters in Leon are under intense guerrilla fire. The Sandinist Front guerrillas have been besieging it for the last two weeks, according to telephone reports from Leon residents. The Sandinists are shelling it with a tank that they captured recently during an ambush of a military patrol which attempted to enter the city."

FSLN URGES PEOPLE TO FORM SANDINIST ORGANIZATIONS

PA131615 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1156 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

["El Ataval Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Joint National Directorate issues the following urgent bulletin for the Nicaragua people:

The high staffs on all our war fronts, conscious of the unrestrained advance of the people's victory over Somozism and all the forces advocating Somozism without Somoza, call on the entire population in the zones liberated by our forces to place themselves under the orders of our commanders and column chiefs and to immediately start forming centers of Sandinist power.

New forms of civilian authority should be organized with the most patriotic and honest Nicaraguans in the liberated zones; in other words, with the best Sandinists. This is the best guarantee, together with the people's army, that no one will take from us what has cost us so much: the building of democracy.

Death to Somozism. Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction.

SANDINISTS REJECT HALFWAY SOLUTIONS TO CRISIS

PA111919 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our people, who are engaged in a total war against the dictatorship, want a complete break with Somozism. They do not want just halfway measures. This is why the people do not want any arrangements with Somozism, with murderous colonels and generals, with unjust ministers who have filled their pockets with money, or with judges who have made a mockery of justice. Our people want nothing to do with Somozist deputies or senators who together with shameless parasites have turned the national Congress into a filthy pigpen.

Our people do not want any corrupt Somozist minister or a bloodied soldier replacing Somoza. Our people cannot permit the survival of the Security Office. Our people cannot let torturers and criminals remain peacefully in their homes or let thieves and embezzlers laugh while they go unpunished. Our people will not let the exploitation system of department commanders remain intact in Nicaragua because there will no longer be any more department commanders to rob humble people and grow rich with brothels, bars and gambling tables. Our people are firmly determined to put an end to smuggling, bribes, tax evasion and shady deals. For all these reasons, our people have said enough; enough of the genocidal Somozism forever! No pact, no intervention, no arbitrary agreement, no settlement can revive Somozism. Somozism stinks and it must be buried so we can begin breathing freely.

Nicaragua Is Struggling and Nicaragua Will Be Victorious! Hail the Heroic Nicaraguan People! Free Fatherland or Death!

FSLN LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION, POST-SOMOZA PLANS

PY120150 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 18 PY

[Text of interview with Sandinist National Liberation Front leader codenamed Jose Antonio granted to JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent Silio Boccanera in Managua on 8 June]

[Excerpt] [Question] Before the final downfall of Somoza, which you predict, what kind of concessions do you believe the government could offer as a last resort?

[Answer] There is a great possibility that before Somoza's flight abroad, he might be replaced through a military coup. It is predictable that as the triumph of the revolution becomes more obvious reactionary forces will try to mediate, in the process giving rise to a military coup as an alternative. But this will not stop us, because we are determined to go to the very end.

[Question] Can you see any possibility of foreign intervention to contain the insurrection?

[Answer] We already believe that there is foreign intervention through mercenaries hired abroad, through the participation of Guatemalan and Salvadoran soldiers on the side of the government troops, and through the direct intervention of Argentina and Israel by the open supply of weapons to Somoza.

[Question] But what about direct intervention?

[Answer] We anticipate that the North Americans might decide to intervene when the final defeat of Somoza's dictatorship is imminent. But this is unlikely, although if they do we are ready for them. When the first U.S. marine sets foot on Nicaraguan territory, we are going to request the friendly cooperation of any democratic and progressive army in the world, and we are certain that such cooperation will be forthcoming.

[Question] But are you suggesting that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not believe too much in that intervention?

[Answer] It will be difficult. The United States will have no alternative but to seek relations with the new government which we will form, not because the United States would agree with it, but because it will be a fact of historical life. The most likely U.S. action, in recognizing the unavoidable defeat of Somoza, would be to recognize the new government and try to destabilize it later.

[Question] There was a lot of talk here last week about the possibility of a political union between the FSLN and the various groups participating alongside the FSLN in the so-called National Patriotic Front (FPN), plus other more moderate opposition sectors gathered under the Broad Opposition Front (FAO). How is this movement doing?

[Answer] The attempt has failed and there is nothing more to be said about it. We have set our sights even further. We are interested in the union of all opposition sectors whose common enemy is the Somoza regime. But some sectors within the FAO only want a change of personality, removing Somoza but conserving the dictatorial structure. Other FAO sectors have adopted a praiseworthy and patriotic posture and were willing to side with us, but the FAO leaders are reactionary and have nothing to contribute to our struggle.

[Question] You throw Somoza out, and then?

[Answer] We will form a thoroughly democratic government which will legislate to insure maximum opportunity for all Nicaraguans.

[Question] That is too rhetorical. Can you be more specific?

[Answer] We will have two points which will not be negotiable: The complete reorganization of the National Guard and the expropriation of all properties belonging to Somoza and his closest allies. Then we will carry out the indispensable social reforms, such as agrarian reform, urban reform, etc.

[Question] Will the country's new structure be socialist?

[Answer] No. The capital and the existing private companies will be retained, including the foreign companies. Not all of them, of course, because many sectors are only taking advantage of the Nicaraguan people. But the private sector in general will stay.

[Question] What about the government structure? Who will govern? Who will hold power?

[Answer] The FSLN, which will have won the fighting, will govern, but not alone. The important point is that the FSLN will share power with all the social forces which assisted in toppling the dictatorship, such as the FPN and the FAO's most progressive sectors.

[Question] What form will the post-Somoza government have?

[Answer] It will be a pluralist government junta of about five members representing the various sectors I have mentioned before. This junta will stay in power for about 2 years until the country can enjoy a climate favorable for free elections in which the Nicaraguan people will truly cast their vote for the first time in 40 years.

SANDINIST SPADAFORA CHARGES SOMOZA LYING ABOUT HILL 155

PA121920 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade Commander Dr Hugo Spadafora made to Radio Monumental of San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Spadafora, this is [words indistinct] of Radio Monumental. Mr Somoza has said on radio that you died in combat and that he had some documents in his possession. What about this, Spadafora?

[Answer] First of all I want to thank you for your greeting and I greet you and your Radio Monumental listeners. With regard to your question, I want to state that there is nothing unusual about tyrant Somoza telling another lie, considering all the lies he has told throughout his life. I recently wrote an article that I sent to the Panamanian and Costa Rican news media noting lies about the alleged taking and retaking of Hill 155 by them [presumably the National Guard]. Now they report my death. What happened is that the Sandinist Front, employing flexible tactics and strategy--a policy that applies to all wars--simply went from a war of positions to a war of movements, and all the positions around Hill 155 were abandoned to go to other fronts and allow a more rapid advance to the capital of Nicaragua, Managua. Undoubtedly, when faced with an army such as that of Somoza, which is being harassed throughout Nicaragua, it is evident that the Sandinist strategists are practicing intelligent tactics and strategy in withdrawing to go to other points to keep the enemy disoriented and assigning troops to areas where they are compelled to await our attacks.

[Question] This means then that the National Guard did not push us out, and soon there will be many echoes from our southern front. This is a fact on which I swear with the honor that Somoza's generals lack when they spread so many lies.

Claim of Spadafora's Death Repeated

PA131908 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Communique No 78 issued on 13 June by the Nicaraguan National Guard General Headquarters, Tiscapa Esplanade, Managua, National District]

[Text] The Office of Legal and Public Relations of Nicaragua informs the citizenry that, among the documents found in the clothing of Hugo Spadafora, commander of the Victoriano Lorenzo International Brigade of communist mercenaries, there was a letter sent by Mrs Eulogia Perez, better known as Yoyi Perez.

The letter was dated 7 May 1979, Panama.

The sender is the aunt of Panamanian mercenary Ruben Dario Salvatierra, who was killed in combat by the National Guard. Her address is: Number 20, 8th Street, Rio Abajo. She works in the Rubiano Teacher's Institute. This document is another reliable piece of evidence of the death of the mercenary invader Spadafora on Nicaraguan territory. It is one more indication of the interference of the Torrijos government [as heard] in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

[Signed] Aquiles Aranda Escobar, colonel, Legal Corps of the National Guard, chief of Legal and Public Relations Office of Nicaraguan National Guard.

RED CROSS REQUESTS TRUCE TO AID VICTIMS OF FIGHTING

PA131848 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Red Cross is unable to do anything. The Nicaraguan Red Cross today informed international organizations that at present it can do very little to aid those injured in the fighting whether they are national guardsmen, guerrillas or civilians. The Nicaraguan Red Cross has stopped providing its services because its personnel are not respected, so much so that in Esteli, Dr (Choa), a Red Cross resident, a Red Cross director and another Red Cross staffer were killed. The Nicaraguan Red Cross today asked the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front to agree to truces so that the wounded may be treated and the dead collected. The Red Cross has asked that international pacts be respected and that both sides agree to a truce in the civil war which is taking place in Nicaragua to allow the Red Cross to perform its relief functions.

GUATEMALA DENIES PLANS TO EVACUATE EMBASSY AT PRESENT

PA131345 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary, has said that the government has not decided to evacuate our country's embassy personnel from Nicaragua in view of events there. Toledo said that the decision would be adopted through the Foreign Affairs Ministry but that there is nothing on the subject as of this moment becaus it is felt that there is no reason to take such a step.

COLOMBIAN RESIDENTS FLEE MANAGUA, CALL IT 'BATTLEFIELD'

PA120340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 [as received] Jun (EFE)--Some 80 Colombian citizens who reside in Nicaragua returned to Bogota today, Monday, fleeing from the war in that Central American country between guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the army troops loyal to President Anastasio Somoza. There are another 15 Colombian families in Managua awaiting a flight to return to Colombia.

According to one of the Colombians who returned to Bogota, all the families that returned were forced to abandon their property due to the fear of losing their lives. Another one told EFE that Nicaragua is today a "battlefield" where the bullets tear into the bodies of women and children as well as those of the Sandinists and the National Guard.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM SRI LANKA

FL131824 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, today arrived in Havana after attending the nonalined countries movement Coordinating Bureau meeting which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Malmierca, who will shortly hold a press conference, said that the bureau meeting completed the tasks dealing with preparations for the nonalined summit conference which will be held in Havana in September 1979. The Cuban foreign minister was received by Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, Rene Anillo, first vice foreign minister, and other Foreign Ministry vice ministers and directors.

ECONOMISTS ASSOCIATION CONSTITUENT CONGRESS OPENS

FL131907 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL

[Text] This morning at the National Economic Management School the Constituent Congress of the National Association of Cuban Economists opened. It will meet through tomorrow. It is being attended by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the PCC Politburo, Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Secretariat, and by other members of the PCC Central Committee.

Laureano Leon, first vice president of the State Committee for Prices and president of the organizing committee, read the main report on the work done preparing for the congress. The president of the organizing committee stated that there are a total of 4,645 economists in the country, 262 of which are attending the congress representing these professionals. The participants are organized by the organizing committee into provincial and local organizations. Laureano Leon stated that the agreements and resolutions of the First PCC Congress and the organization of the Cuban economy have been the propitious setting in which to establish an association which gathers all Cuban economists.

The morning session was addressed by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), and by Luis Felipe Carneado, both members of the PCC Central Committee. The congress issued a greetings message to the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front in their struggle against the Somoza tyranny.

BELTRAN ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF ELECTRIC POWER LINE

FL131029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL

[Text] At a meeting held in the city of Santa Clara, Electric Power Industry Minister Jose Luis Beltran announced the successful completion of the laying of a 220-kw line of double circuit between Cienfuegos and the capital of Villa Clara province [Santa Clara]. The important installation, valued at 5.6 million pesos, extends over 62 kilometers. The work was done by 250 workers of the Villa Clara mechanized column who completed it 5 months ahead of schedule. This Cienfuegos-Santa Clara line is part of a plan designed to inter-connect the national system of 220 kw by next year.

BRIEFS

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS--There were 789 traffic accidents in Havana Province during the first 5 months of the year resulting in 39 persons killed, 580 injured and material damage of more than 186,000 pesos. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL]

CUBAN, GUYANESE UNION OFFICIALS TO TOUR CARIBBEAN REGION

FL112009 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A team of top trade unionists from Guyana and Cuba is going to take a tour of the region in about 2 months to form a plan for a major gathering of labor leaders in October. The team will comprise (Basil Blair) and (Joseph Polidor), who are president and general secretary, respectively, of the Guyana Trade Union Congress; and (Orestes Ibanez) of the Workers' Central Union of Cuba. The October meeting, which will be held in Cuba, will involve Caribbean and Latin American trade unions in an effort to draw the regional labor movement closer together.

DOMINICA

JOHN REPORTEDLY PROHIBITS OPPOSITION DEMONSTRATION

FL122054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2024 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John has prohibited the holding of a demonstration called for today, 12 June, by opposition forces to demand John's resignation. Today is the day set as the deadline by the opposition forces and striking workers, which began four days ago by calling for John's resignation. The estimated 20,000 strikers are supported by various political, commercial, religious and youth groups of that Caribbean island [Dominica]. Opposition leaders in Grenada have accused the John regime of spreading rumors to create tensions and aggravate the situation in Dominica. Other reports from Georgetown, Guyana state that thousands of people are arriving in Roseau, the capital of Dominica, to participate in the demonstration condemning the Patrick John regime.

JAMAICA

NEW CUBAN GIFT SCHOOLS PLAN REPORTED

FL121812 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Revised plans for the Cuban gift schools being built at Montpelier in Saint James and Whitehouse in Westmoreland will be presented to the minister of education, Dr Phillis McPherson-Russell this afternoon. The plans entail the scaling down of these two agricultural schools to facilitate the construction of two primary schools in these parishes. Other changes include the abandoning of two sports schools for beginners which were slated as part of the package of six gift schools from the people of Cuba. Instead of these, 9 sports training centers are to be built in rural Jamaica, sources said the benefits of the agreement. [sentence as heard] The revised plans will be presented to Dr McPherson-Russell by a representative of the Cuban Embassy.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING GRENADIAN MINISTER

FL111147 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] The visiting Grenadian minister of finance, Mr Bernard Coard, will meet Prime Minister Michael Manley and Finance Minister Eric Bell this morning for talks. It is expected that the discussions will center on Jamaica's assistance to the new revolutionary government of Grenada. Yesterday, Mr Coard met a delegation from the Grenada solidarity committee. During their talks, the delegation outlined the work of the Committee and received an up to date report of the situation in Grenada from Mr Coard.

Cooperation Agreements Reached

FL121204 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica's National Commercial Bank is to assist the Grenada Government in the restructuring and development of the commercial banking sector in Grenada. This was one of several areas of technical cooperation agreed on between the Jamaican Government and Grenada's Finance Minister Bernard Coard who ended a visit to the island yesterday evening. Agreements have also been reached for cooperation in food servicing, agriculture, [words indistinct] and economic management.

While in the island, Mr Coard held discussions with Prime Minister Manley and Finance Minister Eric Bell, among other government officials. Meanwhile, speaking at a news conference at the Sheraton hotel yesterday the Grenadian finance minister said most of the problem arising from what he called the panic response of neighboring eastern Caribbean states to the March 13th revolution have now been resolved. He said friendly relations had again begun to develop since the (?eastern) states began to accept the reality of the new Bishop administration in Grenada.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

FL122003 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A 10-man delegation from Yugoslavia headed by a member of the collective presidency of that nation, Mr Petar Stambolic, arrived in the island last Saturday for four days of [words indistinct]. The talks are expected to center on preparations for the nonalined summit conference slated for Havana in September 1979. Yugoslavia is a founding member of the nonalined movement. Trade and economic cooperation between Jamaica and Yugoslavia will also be (?part) of the discussions. The 4-day visit forms part of a 2-week tour by the Yugoslav team to Jamaica, Guyana and Costa Rica.

NURSES STRIKE DISRUPTS MEDICAL SERVICES

FL121154 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpts] The minister of labor, William Isaacs, has called an emergency meeting of all the parties to the present dispute between registered nurses and the government, which has led to an island-wide disruption of medical services. As of late last night, as the cabinet discussed the matter, appeals were still being sent out from hospitals across the island for [words indistinct] seriously ill patients to (heal) their health at the institutions. All hospitals have been discharging patients and have ceased taking in new ones unless they are emergency cases.

The registered nurses did not turn out to work yesterday in accordance with a contingency plan worked out by their representatives at a meeting called by the nurses association of Jamaica last week. There is no indication that the nurses will return to their jobs today. [Words indistinct] saying that the protest action would continue for at least another 24 hours. The nurses are protesting against the failure by the minister of public service to come up with a better wage offer than the $7.50 across the board already offered.

SOVIET FISHING VESSEL ARRIVES FOR RESEARCH WORK

FL131206 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The first phase of the fishing agreement between Jamaica and the Soviet Union gets under way today. The Soviet fishing research vessel (Rikama) arrived in the Kingston harbor yesterday and will today start exploratory work. While here, the vessel (?will do) research to determine the living resources in waters adjacent to the coast of Jamaica. Work will be carried out in Jamaican waters [words indistinct] bank. [Words indistinct] be used for the development of a national fishery industry in the fields of harvesting and producing of fish.

Jamaican specialists will also be participating in the research activities. Under the agreement signed in Moscow during the visit of Prime Minister Manley earlier this year, [words indistinct] and discussions on matters concerning the [word indistinct] research and commercial utilization of the living resources in the waters (?off) the Jamaican coast. In addition, the Soviet Government will undertake the training of Jamaican personnel and will be giving technical assistance to the development of the fishery industry.

NATIONAL SECURITY MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOCIAL CONTRACT

FL131515 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpts] National Security Minister Dudley Thompson said on Friday that he sensed within the society "an unwillingness to co-operate for the general good," and warned that continued rejection of a social contract would increase social unrest, poverty and suffering.

Mr Thompson was addressing the bi-monthly luncheon meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Jamaica at the Sheraton Hotel. He pointed to the plight of the country's poor and needy, and in particular those in some areas of Westmoreland, St Thomas, New Haven, on the gully bank of Waterhouse, Riverton and to the unfortunate children of Calaloo, and said that while the present rainly weather may mean for his hearers the cancellation of a function for those perched in their little huts on the brink of survival, weather like this caused them to pray that the night will not see their children and pigs and poultry in the mud.

Mr Thompson said he had no doubt that all who listened to him that afternoon and those outside were desirous of the better life for all. It may be that it was only a difference of method of achieving this improvement, or even a difference of timing. It was his view, he said, that the obstacles were greater than this.

"I sense an unwillingness to co-operate for the general good. I discern clearly a preference for confrontation; the design of divisions in our society is prominent and unmistakable," he said as he invited his audience to "try and recreate the poverty of which I spoke--the dire need of many, with the millions of dollars lost by industrial action, which is the order of the day.

"Some may call it growing pains--some call it madness. Some call it national sabotage. To others it is a show of strength. By whatever name you describe it, the industrial hostility of today is a self-destructive malaise. It can only bring satisfaction to those who boast of doom and disaster. The destroyers, not the builders--thrive on divisiveness within the nation.

"At present the majority of the poor in this country do not have effective participation in the regulation of their own affairs. I am not now speaking of theoretical equality. That is a legal and constitutional fiction. If one section of the society determines your employment, the terms of that employment or indeed, whether you are employed or not, the other section who only stand and wait to sell their labour under those terms cannot be said to be equal to the former.

"A woman who needs to sell her labour to feed her child and the man who controls both her employment and the price of milk are not equal. This is a relationship not of equality but of the dependent and the dominant. I prefer to avoid statistics and ask you to draw from your own experience. Look and you will see--it is all around you. Hence the necessity for labour legislation and enlightened unionism, both of the employees and the employers. Hence the need for a social contract. Hence the beginning of your social contract. Its rejection if continued, would increase social unrest, poverty and suffering.

"I draw this picture not because it is unpleasant but because as citizens of a developing country we must come very early to the simple fact that poverty, disease, ignorance and social unrest cannot be isolated or confined to the ghetto. Further to remind you that in itself, these symptoms of deep distress are themselves inimical to economic development and spreads the burden onto all shoulders in a society, no section of which can be either innocent of the causes, or exempt from the effects.

"One of the most depressing sights is to see the thousands of young babies weekly beginning a life of poverty. It is easier to shout birth control than to effect it. Let us remember one sobering fact--that "it is development which reduces the birth rate and not vice versa." When a people enjoy that standard of education and quality of life that gives them hope and confidence, when they have light instead of darkness in their homes, urban or rural, when their day is centered on a regular job rather than on the settled despondency of a futureless existence, there will be less babies born from a more responsible population.

"We are losing too much time, and substance in the hostilities of petty partisanship. We cannot afford the luxury of delay. There are men and women in our society who are big enough to stand up and speak for national unity and progress, regardless of sectoral interest. It is not only necessary.

"It is urgent, and long overdue. We are fast becoming polarized, accepting the myth that this is a necessary result of a democracy. Here we tend to confuse patriotism and partisanship. Never fall into that error. It is only the second of these that of its very nature breeds divisiveness--the former seeks out means of cooperation for the national good.

"Finally, let me remind you that disease and suffering follows no lines of demarcation. Crime finds its victims in all sections of society. Let us therefore when rain falls, think of the destitute, the needy and the poor. Let us help each other towards that mountain top of success by less divisiveness, less acrimony and more cooperation. Let us every day mean what we say in our hearts when we sing, "Jamaica, Land We Love."

COLOMBIA

VOLUNTEERS FORM BRIGADE TO FIGHT IN NICARAGUA

PA131857 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A total of 40 Colombian volunteers will leave this weekend for Central America to join the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist guerrillas in the struggle to overthrow the Somozist regime. Among the volunteers there are a newsman, a woman, and members of labor organizations, the army reserve and the Workers Socialist Party. They will be leaving for Costa Rica or Panama from where they will go to Nicaragua. Luis Carlos Valencia, a member of the Committee of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan People and a member of the Socialist Party, will command the group named Simon Bolivar. This group is part of a pan-American brigade organized to provide help to the Sandinist cause and the liberation of the heroic Nicaraguan people from the Somozist yoke.

MEXICO

ARMY CONDUCTING TACTICAL EXERCISES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA131738 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1940 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (LATIN)--The Mexican Army is conducting tactical exercises in the country's 35 military zones in readiness for any possible emergency, National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez has reported here. According to General Galvan, approximately 26,500 men and 692 vehicles are participating in the exercises. In addition, the operation is being coordinated through 491 radio stations. The chief of the Mexican military met with the press after meeting last night with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at the National Palace. Galvan said that one of the objectives of the tactical mobilization is to determine the degree of training of army units and maintain them in a high state of readiness to confront any emergency.

PERU

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR ARGENTINA ON 3-DAY VISIT

PY141224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1150 GMT 14 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Lima, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, left for Buenos Aires at 0630 local time (1130 GMT) today for a 72-hour official visit.

TALKS UNDERWAY WITH PRC DELEGATION TO INCREASE TRADE

PA121320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Jun (AFP)--Official delegations from the PRC and Peru today began here to seek ways to increase their trade and technical cooperation. The delegations are headed by PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, and Peruvian Vice Minister of Commerce Navy Captain Alberto Sarabia. The talks are slated to end tomorrow. Chen Jie said that he hoped to get copper, iron and fishmeal in exchange for what he called not very complicated agricultural machinery with a good price tag.

The PRC delegation arrived yesterday. Today the members of the delegation visited the energy minister, Gen Juan Sanchez, the fisheries minister, Rear Admiral Jorge Villalobos, and the industries minister, Vice Adm Jorge du Bois. Vice Minister Saravia recalled that the PRC-Peruvian trade balance is favorable to Peru, and said that China hoped to increase the trade further because the Peruvian and PRC markets are complementary.

BRIEFS

EFFECTS OF STEEL STOPPAGE--The sitdown strike by two sections of the Chimbote steel plant has cost harm and damage to the tune of 50 million soles, according to a team organized by the firm for investigating the stoppage. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

RICE IMPORTS--Two cargoes of rice, approximately 22,000 tons, have arrived in El Callao port. This rice has been imported with the intention of normalizing the local rice market as this staple is very important in the people's diet. An additional 5,500 tons, also purchased from China, is expected about the middle of June at El Callao port. Another cargo of approximately 12,000 tons, some of which has been purchased in the United States, is also expected in the very near future. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

HYDROCARBON EXPORTS--In only 6 months the export of hydrocarbons and minerals has generated the sum of $800 million, thus contributing to the process of economic recovery. According to the energy and mines minister, 65 percent of the country's foreign exchange comes from the exports of this sector. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

URUGUAY

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT, VISA PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CHILE

PY071717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Uruguay has signed an agreement with Chile on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. According to the communique, the agreement is correct with regard to the national interests and will also contribute to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It was also learned that Uruguay has approved the proposal to exchange notes with Chile on the elimination of visas in official, diplomatic and special passports. Both agreements will be signed by Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez.

VENEZUELA

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO NEGOTIATE WITH COLOMBIA

PA130211 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] Today, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins appointed Gustavo Planchart Manrique, Esteban Rey and Luis Herrera Marcano as ambassadors on special mission and members of the mission negotiating with Colombia. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco sent a note to Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas informing him of the matter.